case, which he did, as follows: I was on a homeward voyage from Holland, in the The first Sabbath after we sailed, as I sitting in the cabin, the mate opened a drawer, took from it two pamphlets, and handing them to with a very careless air, said, 'These are such was the tract entitled The Dairyman's Daugh.
I began to read it with no special interest; but

ore I reached the end, its truths were so deeply ressed on my mind, I trust by the Holy Spirit, that as led immediately to cry to the Lord to have merupon my soul, and save me from eternal ruin. m that hour my impressions continued, and were pened, till, some time after my return to this city, dulged a hope in Christ, and made a profession of igion. Thus am I indebted, I love to believe, to ne faithful follower of Jesus, who, perhaps with mbling, and unseen hand, some months before ced these tracts in the cabin of that ship, and lef em, entreating God to attend them with his blessing is is one instance, among many, in which tract ve been the means of awakening those who were reless and impenitent. It may never be known in is world how much good is accomplished by distribing them; but it will be known in the day of judg-ent. There, those who have been instrumental in e conversion of others, and those who have received e blessing, will meet together and give praise to

INTERESTING FACTS.

od and the Lamb for ever.'

The source from which information of the following acts were derived, is such as to preclude all doubted heir entire correctness; and their nature is such, it s believed, as will render them interesting to the Chris-

ian reader. In a town adjoining this, which has heretofore been ingularly blessed with revivals of religion, there are ow living four brothers, residing on the same street, tho, with their families, constitute the whole popula on of that particular neighborhood. Their wives re all living, as are also 23 of their children, making n the whole 31 persons. Of these, 22 are exemplary professors of religion, viz:—Of one family consisting if 11 persons, the two parents and 7 of 9 children are oious; of another family consisting of 8 persons, one of the parents and 3 of the children are pious; of the third family of 6 members, both parents and 3 of the third family of 6 memoers, oour parents of 6 mem-

us. These 22 professors of religion were all is connexion with the same church, till recently threed er churches. It may also be worthy of remark, the a member of one of the families has received a colle e and theological education and is engaged in the work of the ministry, and that a brother and also cousin, are now in their collegiate course of educaon, with a view to the same sacred profession; and ikewise that two female descendants are married to ministers of the gospel. It is the individual who is engaged in the ministry, and the two who are wire of ministers, that have removed their relation from the church with which they originally united. Of the? members of these families who are not professors religion, it is said that in their external deportm they are strictly moral, so much so, as not to be read ily distinguished from those who are considered exenplary professors of godliness.

In conclusion we would add, that the ancestors of were in high repute as persons of piety and Christing faithfulness; one of whom at 11 years of age, in 1731 while sitting under the preaching of the Rev. M Whitefield, was pierced by the sword of the spirit, as prepared to labor for his then unborn posterity, we now compose so respectable a portion of the churchs which they are members. The descendants were doubtless dedicated to God, and trained up in the m ture and admonition of the Lord .- N. H. Rep.

ANECDOTE OF COM. MACDONOUGH.

In the death of the late Commodore Macdonous not only his country, but the Christian church, hash a faithful warrior. While he dared to face the non's mouth to repel the invader from our shores, shrunk not from taking a decided stand in beha that sacred cause to which he had pledged himself the sacramental altar of the Lord Jesus Christ. following circumstance, illustrative of his Christathfulness, deserves commemoration. It was related to the writer a few years since, by an American chant at Gibralter, who received the account from lips of the very individual to whom the given. But for the honest avowal, the fact would bably have remained unknown until the day when things shall be revealed. The individual alluded an officer of high rank in the navy, was unhappily dicted to that pernicious practice, which, while great measure banished from the circles of private is still such a blot upon the character of our marine—profane swearing. Macdonough, he in had watched for an opportunity to administer a proof. The reproof was at length given, but with much affectionate earnestnestness, with such regulars in the such regulars and in a manner so private, that, control is seelings, and in a manner so private, that, control is seelings, and in a manner so private, that, control is seelings, and in a manner so private, that, control is seelings, and in a manner so private, that, control is seelings, and in the seelings and in the seelings are seen to the seelings and the seelings are seen to the seelings and the seelings are seen to the seelin solved in future to keep a guard upon my lips. especially in his presence to avoid exprewounding to his feelings .- Washington Repe

BENEVOLENCE.

General Kosciusko was greatly distinguished benevolence of his heart, and for another very benevolence of his heart, and for another quality, the keeping from the world his numero of beneficence which he was constantly in the pof. The following beautifully turned complistaken from a Polish Journal—a higher culof hardly be pronounced on the hero of the tale-ciusko once wished to send some bottles of goo to a clergyman of Solothurn; and as he head send them by his aervant, lest he should small constant to a young man part, he gave the commission to a young hame of Zeltner, and desired him to take which he usually rode himself. On his return, which he usually rode himself. On his return, Zeltner said that he would never ride his horse unless be gave him his purse at the same time. as any poor man on the road takes off his hat, and not stir till something is given to the contract of had a still had be the contract of the not stir till something is given to the petitioner; is I had no money about me, I was obliged to make lieve to give something, in order to satisfy the host

EPA II (D) AT 28



HRALD

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH...... B. BADGER, EDITOR.

Vol. IV.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1826.

ZION'S HERALD.

PRINTED AT THE CONFERENCE PRESS-CONGRESS STREET.

CONDITIONS.

wo Dollars and Fifty Cents a year-One half payable the first of January, the other the first of July.

No subscription received for less than half a year. e papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a request

ents are allowed every eleventh copy .- All the Preachers in the Methodist connexion are authorized to act as Agents, in taining subscribers and receiving payment.-In making ications, they are requested to be very particular in iving the names and residences of subscribers, and the unt to be credited to each, in all remittances. cations intended for publication, should be address

ed to the Editor; and all letters on business should be addressed to the Publisher.

unications, addressed either to the Publisher or the Editor, (except those of Agents,) must be post paid.

GENERAL AGENTS. Rev. James Kevte, St. Louis, Missouri. CHARLES ROCHE, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE BERKSHIRE AMERICAN.

THE METHODIST. The Methodist is indefatigable in what he consider duty of his Christian calling; he is zealous in his adeavors to bring sinners to the throne of grace; he bold in reproving wickedness wherever he finds it, high life or low; he is earnest and affectionate in his erts to draw erring mortals from the abyss of ruin, nd place them on the firm ground of Christian hope; e sets before them the law in all its terrors, that they He leaves no stone unturned to heartless confessions of former rem wance what he considers the cause of the gospel; he perhaps shed a few tears, and express their determ the country, and carries the glad tidings of salvation those places where but for him they had never come; those praces where our for min they had never come, e considers no distance too great, no way too rough, ad no place too obscure for his exertions; cold and eat, wind and storms, hunger and thirst, do not appealin; scoffing and insult have no effect upon him, but ake him, if possible, more zealous in the duties of calling; if the mad populace hurl firebrands, he easons with them of righteousness, temperance, and igneat to come;" he "heaps coals of fire on their lagment to come, the heaps cade; madness gives place to admiration, insult to entence, "and those who come to scoff, remain to

ray."

The Methodist cannot be accused of preaching the passed from worldly motives; and no man would think, the Simon, the magician, of bribing his exertions in vor of the Holy Spirit. No man, not even his enees, can say that he considers himself called to go, lly where a rich living invites him. The society of hich he is a member, have no rich livings to bestow, gold to tempt him, no filthy lucre to corrupt him easy and luxurious life to allure him. If he needany other motive than the satisfaction of doing good, is a motive which has no connexion with this world, is "a crown of glory which fadeth not away." eyes fixed on that crown, and, like Stephen, looking adfastly up to heaven, he perseveres in the steep and mow way, and neither briars nor thorns obstruct his

ogress.
The Methodist preacher, generally speaking, owes t little to human learning. He is eloquent indeed, this eloquence does not depend on studying the eat models of Greece and Rome; it is not formed in porch, nor polished in the academy; it is not made of rounded periods nor climaxes; and owes little or ing to the study of rhetoric. But the want of hu learning is more than made up by a thorough riedge of the volume of everlasting life; and Peowledge of the volume of everlasting life; and Pe-and Paul more than supply the place of Cicero and mosthenes. Urged by the force of truth and the force of truth and the rtance of his mission, he speaks boldly what he deeply, and needs not the polish of rhetoric to carviction to the hearts of his hearers. lous, undaunted, he addresses the passions of his annee; he arouses their fears; he awakens their sor Warm he excites their gratitude, and encourages their he excites their gratitude, and encourages their He is emphatically the friend of the poor and y, the sick, the profigate, and the abandoned; of who have no virtue to boast, no character to supt, and no friends to guide them. Those who are I need not a physician, and those who think they well will not apply to one; hence very few of the at ones of the earth are immediately benefited by preaching of the Methodist. It is not to those who cushions, and sleep under the sound of the every Sunday; it is not to those who fare sumpusly every day, that the preaching and affectionate rions of the Methodist, are peculiarly profitable welcome; but to those who have seldom an oppority of hearing the gospel—who have no hope in this—and feel assured they have none in the life to it is to such, the Methodist bears the glad tidof salvation—checks the career of the sinner des him back to the path of virtue—gives him new as of the dignity of his nature, and the value of his rial part—and finally, out of the most unpromis-asterials, produces the honest man—the good cit— and the understaing Christian. He is unwears— his attention of the control of the contro this attention to the sick, in supporting, comfort-and leading them to the Rock of Ages; in directthem to the great physician of the soul, when rem-es cease to avail for the benefit of the body. The conon given by a kind and affectionate pread escribed by Goldsmith, that I need no apology oting the following lines.

and the following lines.

eside the bed, where parting life was laid,
fi seriow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismay'd,
everend champion stood. At his control
spair and anguish fled the struggling soal;
aufort came down, the temploling wreach to resise,
ad his last fait'ring accents whispered praise," fort came down, the this last falt'ring accents whis

FROM THE RECORDER AND TRLEGRAPH. LUKEWARM PROFESSORS.

e are some professors of religion, whose piety, have any, appears only in seasons of revival, you hear their prayers before such an influence

heavens, and a blessing descends so great that there is scarcely room enough to receive it; how do they denean themselves? They must do something; for, to remain inactive, when all around are aroused, not only Christians, but impenitent sinners, would betray their supineness in colors so glaring, that the very as sets before them the law in all its terrors, that they have with the more certainty flee to the gospel as a lace of refuge; he deprives them of all hope in themelves, that they may fix their dependence solely on Book of Aces. He leaves the solely on the Book of Aces. a lion to the hardened sinner, and a lamb to the hum-ly penitent; he travels every where and preaches profession. But mark! when the season of specia the gospel to every creature;" wherever "two or be gathered together," he considers that place a t temple for the worship of God, whether it be in a welling-house, a barn, a school-house, in the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the forced or under the beautiful or the shade of the he forest, or under the bare canopy of heaven; he is post, that by earnest prayer and watching they may of confined to temples made and expressly dedicated of the worship of Jehovah, but considers every place inficiently dedicated to that purpose, which offers an occasion of doing good; he preaches the gospel where afficiently dedicated to that purpose, which others an prevented float acceptable engagements, and except coasion of doing good; he preaches the gospel where sequence of unavoidable engagements, and except was never preached before; he pervades every part once or twice on the Sabbath, you see little more of the country, and carries the glad tidings of salvation them in the assemblies of God's people, till another revival commences, or till on their dying beds they are severally surrounded by their brethren for the last

time on this side the grave!

Could we address such persons, we would say,

Are ye the hight of the world? in what darkness, then, is it enshrouded! Are ye the 'city set on a hill which cannot be hid?' Alas, how dimly is it seen Do ye 'so let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven?" If not, you dishonor the cause you profess; and, whether you ever reach heaven yourselves, or not, you are a stumbling-block to others, over which God alone can prevent them from falling into perdition."

LETTER TO A FRIEND.

Dear Sir,-When I look abroad into the world and take a view of the dark corners of the earth, knowing the depravity of the human heart, I am not astonished at heathenish idolatry, or Mahometan delusion;because I remember that the light of Revelation shines Neither am I so much surprised at Popish superstition for, where I find men in power and authority, striving to keep the word of God from their fellow creatures, there I expect to see "Mystery, Babylon the Great the Mother of Harlots and Abominations of the earth. minations of the earth But when I look immediately around me, I conam almost confounded at what my eyes do see, and ears do hear, in a land where the Sun of Righteous ness shines forth in meridian splendor, and the word of God is found in almost every habitation.

Here you are ready to exclaim, What can this be will tell you. It is a man with a Bible in his hand. assuring his fellows that whatsoever they may believe and whatsoever they may do in this life, they will certainly become completely and perfectly happy in a fu ture state. Thus I find that heathenism, Mahomedan ture state. Thus I find that heathenism, Mahomedan ism, Popery, and all manner of wickedness are virtu ism, Popery, and all manner of wickedness are virtually encouraged by my neighbors; for if mankind can be fully persuaded that immortal glory awaits them beyond the grave, let them say and do what they will on earth, they will put but little restraint, if any, on their corrupt inclinations. Yes, I see him making many proselytes to Universal Salvation; and they give him reverence and honor, while they reproach those who believe, and who strive to obey, the truth as it is in Jesus. as it is in Jesus.

But I continue to look a moment, and O how the scene changes! I imagine myself, with all the nations of the earth, standing before the Judge of the world. I there behold a faithful gospel preacher, surrounded by a number of meek and lowly individuals, rounces by a number of meek and lowly individuals, whom he became instrumental of turning from darkness to light. And now the Judge says unto him, "Give an account of thy stewardship." He replies: "I have nothing to recommend me before thee, O holy God; I have been an unprofitable servant. Take ly God; I have been an unprofitable servant. Take me, and do with me as seemeth good in thy sight."—
Here his converts, one and all, testify and say, "We bear him witness, before God, that he spake the truth to us in love; for while we were opposed to him and his words, he declared unto us, with much sorrow of heart, that we were walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the broad way to descript the same walking in the same walking neart, that we were walking in the broad way to destruction; and that unless we repented of all our sins and turned to the Lord, we should be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power. This made us tremble and cry unto thee for mercy." Then the king saith unto him and them, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you before the foundation of the world."

Animated by these words there all small their

nated by these words, they all swell their so of salvation, and glory, and thanksgiving, to God and the Lamb, for ever and ever; while at every sound of the preacher's voice, the converts are transported with joy, and say to him, "O blessed was the day, when your words made me to serrow; for now we shall rejoice for over in thee and with thee, unto our God."

Then I behold another preacher—a preacher of Umiversal Salvation: even the same whom I had, but as
it were a moment before, seen on earth. To him the
Judge says, "Give an account of thy stewardship."
"And he was speechless." Then said the King to his
them. Therefore,

descends, for they often keep up the form of prayer as a kind of quietes to their consciences, you would find them cold, dull, and languit; not to say uttering expressions with which the heart has little or no concern. Even when the Holy Spirit begins to operate; when the transport of the second developes the spirit begins to spirit the spirit of the spirit begins to spirit the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the new soon of the transport of the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the new soon of the transport of the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the new soon of the transport of the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the new soon of the transport of the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the new soon of the transport of the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the new soon of the transport of the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the new soon of the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the perhaps and learn the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the perhaps and learn the spirit begins to expand; more drops descend; one, two, and perhaps several, learn the perhaps several, learn the perhaps descend; one, the spirit begins to perhaps several the spirit begins to expand

will at last become a swift witness against you. Ev-ery one of them will serve to sink you deeper and you, do not despond. deeper into the bottomless pit. Excuse my freedom; pardon the liberty which I have taken, and receive these words in love, as you regard the terrors of that day, when the Son of man shall come in his glory, to take vengeance on them that know not God. And believe me your soul's well wisher.

FROM THE LONDON EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE. WORD OF COUNSEL TO PROFESSORS ON THE SUBJECT OF MORAL HONESTY.

Owe no man any thing .- Rom. xiii. 8. To afford assistance to the memory we shall place our hints of advice on this much neglected subject, under three leading articles: 1st. Be cautious how you get in debt. The general state of worldly business is such as necessarily leads men to trust each other. Without this mutual confidence, trade and commerce could not exist: nay the very bands of civil society must soon be dissolved. Yet this needful and generous confidence ought to be strictly guarded by the rules of prudence, otherwise the consequences must prove highly detrimental both to debtor and cre-Owe no man any thing should be, as far as pos sible, the maxim of every Christian. Therefore, nev er get into debt without some reasonable prospect of paying. To procure the property of others, without a design to pay all, a descript robbery. The man who plunders his neighbor's dwelling, or applies a piatol to his breast, may expose himself to greater danger among men, but both are chargeable with the same offence in the sight of God. Nor can he stand clear of the imputation of rashness and folly, deserving of the highest censure, who, previous to his contracting debts, considers not in what way he is likely to discharge them. Such may talk of trust in Providence; but such a plea, under these circumstances, only aggravates their criminality, by an attempt to make a righteous providence answerable for their unjust conduct. O what extensive and foul disgrace have some splendid professors cast upon the good ways of the Lord, by their rash speculations with the proper-

ty of others.

Make use of no false pretences to get into debt.

The name or friendship of a known and deserving character is often made the preface to a scene of fraud -money-expected at a certain time, is mentioned as ecurity to deceive the unwary-Nay, (shocking to relate, conversation on religious subjects; the gospel, the injured name of Jesus, are not unfrequently used as the successful instruments of deception, by aban-

doned professors of religion.

The satisfaction felt by the upright mind in being The satisfaction felt by the upright mind in being out of debt, should operate as a reason for your endeavoring to keep unembarrassed in the world. It must greatly pain an honest man to recollect those claims cannot answer. Ever, then, bear in mind, that to get into debt for the relief of present distress. and perhaps greater difficulties than those you now labor under. Remember too how disreputable it is to be in debt. Unless in very special cases, it leads to suspicion of the industry, prudence or principle of a man; and that professor seems to give poor evidence to his regard to the credit of religion, who is careles

2d. Take beed how you behave, if you are in debt.

Much of man's principle appears by his spirit and conduct when in debt. No one will trust the avowed conduct when in debt. No one will trust the avowed deceiver. Therefore the knave approaches the person he has marked for his prey under the garb of honesty; but no sooner are his fraudulent designs accomplished, than he becomes another man. The vizard drops and his real character appears. Are you in debt? behave then with civility to your creditors. May not the man who has betriended you in the hour of diffusive at least are not to meet the heavier. of difficulty, at least expect to meet with that behavior which common decency demands? Many ungrateful persons can scarcely afford a creditor a civil answer, when he inquires after his lawful property; perhaps resent the application as an affront, and forsake him. play the same nefarious part with an other.

If you are in debt, be always frank and candid. Never attempt to disguise your situation by false glosses and wilful misrepresentations. Investigate with mpartial diligence, your own circumstances, and state to your creditors the naked truth. Suppress no part of information, which justice calls for at your hands. In transactions which relate to God or man, this world or a future, an ingenuous disposition is particularly pleasing. He that covereth his sine shall not prosper; but he that confesseth and forsaketh them shall have

ercy. isc. A man when preased, will promise any thing to procure present relief; but this is adding ain to sin. He acts like the highwayman, who having plundered the traveller, murders every one who endeavors to apprehend him. Such a character seems prepared the consequence is a darkness. His consequence is appreciate thin. Such a cimiracter seems prepared for any enterprise of darkness. His conscience is seared as with a hot iron; and he is sure, if converting grace prevent not, to have his part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone.

Net Lumming

but, lukewarm professor, has not the alarming thought occurred to you, that your very selves may be the cause of this melancholy disaster; you are the Achans in the camp of Israel; you have hindered the prayers of those brethren who were heartily engaged in the work; and on you hereafter will fall the curses of scores, and perhaps hundreds, of souls in perdition, who might otherwise have spent an eternity in joy unspeakable and full of glory. Oh pause, and weigh the responsibility which rests upon you! Suppose, however, that God, who has begun the good work, continues to carry it on, notwithstanding this ungrateful, guilty conduct of some who profess to be his followers: suppose the cloud expands till it covers the whole

you wish to succeed, persevere in your attempts to pay. Though you may see many difficulties before Surely none will answer the foregoing remarks by saying, "Many lay great stress upon moral honesty for salvation; but we renounce the pharisaic sentiment, and glory in assurance of eternal life, because we trust in the finished righteousness of the Son of God."—Mistake me not, friend. I have not been substituting honesty in the stead of the Saviour and his blessed work. I wish not to flatter the expectations of him who makes integrity between man and man, a reason for setting aside the gospel. But I wish to re mind the professor of evangelic truth, that unless his faith lead him to the love of social justice he is deceiving his own soul, if he suppose himself a partaker of the faith of Christ. For this is the will of God, that no man go beyond or defraud his brother in any mat-ter; because the Lord is the avenger of all such.—

DYING REGRETS.

Oh! if the soul, when trembling on the verge of eternity, when the last fibre of the thread of life is parting, can only look backward with tormenting regret, and forward with more tormenting doubt and despair! What a state for an immortal and accountable creature to feel the torturing conviction, that he has been trifling, or worse than trifling, all his days; that he has thrown his life away on "vanity," and has nothing left as the result, but "vexation of apirit;" that it is too late to make provision for the world to come, and which is just opening to him in all its dark-Oh! if the soul, when trembling on the verge of eternity, when the last fibre of the thread of life is come, and which is just opening to him in all its dark-ness and all its unknown terrors; that he has finished and sealed the senseless bargain (oh how bitterly does he feel it to be so!) of eternity for bubbles; that he has bartered and damaged his soul for the "pleasures of sin," and the worthless nothings of a world that has of sin," and the worthless nothings of a world that has passed away from him! It is not necessary that a man should have "seen no good," or should have had "no power to enjoy" his "riches, and wealth, and honor" and family, in order to his feeling their emptiness in his latter end, when his soul is absorbed in one grand concern, and longs for a peace and a hope which they are incapable of imparting. Even though he had derived from them through life, the whole amount of pleasure which without the influence of true religion, it is in their power to bestow; still, it is pleasure that is gone with each moment, and leaves plate, and unprovided for the prospect which lies before it. He has " received in his life time his good things," and all must be left behind him; he has lived without God, and without God be must die; his life has been faithless, and his death must be hopeless; he has laid up for himself treasures on earth, and there is no treasure reserved for him in heaven; he has said to his soul, thou hast goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry; and when "his soul is required of him," he feels himself "a fool;" he "came in with vanity," and he departs in darkness. It is the everlasting existence by which it is followed, that stamps impor-tance on the life of man. Should a man double the age of Methuselah, his life (though to us, with our narrow "span of three score years and ten," it migh seem a little eternity) would still be vanity, if it wer spent without reference to the endless duration that is

THE GOSPEL ITS OWN WITNESS. AN ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is from a sermon of the Rev. S. E. Dwight, entitled, "the gospel its own witnes to the conscience," recently published at Portland.

When the celebrated Tennent was travelling in Virginia, he lodged one night at the house of a plant er, who informed him that one of his slaves a man up wards of seventy, who could neither read nor write, was yet eminently distinguished for his piety, and for his knowledge of the scriptures. Having some curiosity to learn what evidence such a man could have of their divine origin, he went out in the morning alone and without making himself known as a clergyman, by its effect upon my own heart."

INVETERATE HABIT.

James Ogilvie, who acquired great and just celebri-ety in the United States a few years since for rhetori-

fellow citizens, to be drank in their shops or stores; and who thereby perhaps unconsciously, become the instruments of encouraging and promoting habits of intemperance. But what is to be more regretted, there are other professors of religion, who occasionally call for drams at stores, or other places where lightly and other places where lightly processes of teners, or grow drankers. quor is sold in presence of topers, or grog drakers, who feel themselves much encouraged by the example of those who are reputed to be the standard of religion and morals. Now let these same professors at tempt to reprove the intemperate for getting drunk, and they will, or might retort upon them, and say, 'Why do you reprove me for drinking, when you love rum or brandy so well yourself? Didn't I see you call for a glass of brandy at the store the other day?"—Or let other professors of religion, who are exemplary themselves, set out to reprove drunkards, and they will reply, Take care of your church members, Let me a-lone, and go and talk to Mr. A. B. and C, whom I saw drinking at the store the other day.' Thus, the in-temperate will repel the force of every argument you can use to dissuade them from their pernicious practices, so long as they are countenanced by the exam-ple of professors of religion.—Mirror.

A STING IN THE CONSCIENCE.

"You will go with me to hear our minister to-day?" said a serious youth in humble life, to his younger brother. "Not to-day," was the answer; "certainly, not to-day." "Why not to-day?" asked the other. "Because next week is the fair. I am sure Mr. — will preach against it to-day, and then I should not en-joy the fair at all, for I should go with a sting in my

or engage in them with spirit and pleasure, for I shall have 'A sting in my conscience?""

THE GOOD LAWYER

In the life of Mr. John Cotton, the author relates the following concerning his father who was a lawyer. the following concerning his father who was a lawyer.

"That worthy man was very remarkable in two most admirable practices. One was, that when any of his neighbors wishing to sue another, applied to him for advice, it was his custom in the most persuasive and affectionate manner imaginable, to attempt a reconciliation between both parties; preferring the consolation of being a peace-maker, to all the fees which he might have obtained by blowing up the differences. Another was, he was accustomed every night, to ex-Another was, he was accust the past day; and if he found he had neither done good to others, nor got good to his own soul, he was as much grieved as Titus was, when he complained in ing-" my friends, I have lost a day."

A SAILOR'S LEGACY

We have had occasion already cursorily to notice the following circumstance; but the detailed occount which we now have is so well calculated to convince the skeptical of the influence and utility of Bethe meetings, and to encourage our friends, that we can-not withhold it. The devotedness of the three sailors herein spoken of is worthy of all commendation. A common sailor, a Norwegian by birth, some months ago, while in the harbor of Boston, was a diligent at-tendant at the prayer-meeting at Central Wharf, and was attached to it, as indeed were several of his counwas attached to it, as indeed were several of his countrymen, and some natives of Denmark and Sweden.—
He sailed in the Galatea, a vessel belonging to the Hon. Mr. Gray, and commanded by Capt. Oxnard, and, when not far from the Cape of Good Hope, sickened and died. At this hour, the thought of his beloved meeting was fresh in his mind, and he requested the captain to bestow on it his little property, excepting the clothes he possessed, which he wished to belong to his measurate, in whose arms he died. This little property was neither more nor less than the wages which were due to him at the time of his death. "I hove." were due to him at the time of his death. said he, "no relation to claim the money, and owe not a cent in the world." At one of the Boston Bethel meetings, a Swedish sailor, after the close of divine service, and during the distribution of religious tracts, informed the preacher of the fact, and called the next and without making himself known as a clergyman, entered into conversation with him on the subject. After starting some of the common objections of infidels against the authenticity of the scriptures, in a way calculated to confound an ignorant man, he said to him, "When you cannot even read the Bible, nor examine the evidence for or against its truth, how can you know that it is the word of God? After reflecting a moment, the negro replied—"You ask me, sir, how I know that the Bible is the word of God:—I know it the same neeting, stated that Bender had, while an inmute in his family, uniformly professed his intention to day to give a more special account of it. of his boarding-house; and thus man, an attendant on the same meeting, stated that Bender had, while an inmate in his family, uniformly professed his intention to leave to the Seamen's Church all he might possess at death. With this evidence, after some consultation, the subject was mentioned to the respected owner of the vessel, who, on inquiry, finding the fact as now stated, without hesitation paid the little amount to the respected of the Society in the little amount to the ety in the United States a few years since for rhetorical performances, was a slave to the immoderate use of opinm. The following passage, extracted from a immuscript letter to a friend, is descriptive of one of the fierce but effectual struggles of a powerful mind, against the tyranny of noxious habits, to which he became the slave and perhaps the acrifice:

"I had been long in this way before I changed my place of residence. Physicians told me death would be the certain consequence of the disuse of the drug: I felt that its use must soon destroy me; and tardy suicide, in any view, is no less criminal than immediate self-destruction. My mind revolted from the idea.—
On the first night of my arrival, my frame was ex-

see the greatest encouragement to persevere in the cause. The Pope is not alarmed without a reason.

FROM THE COLUMNIAN SPAR.

CATHOLICS IN IRELAND. A late Dublin paper contains a letter, or rather a petition, addressed to the Catholic bishop of Kerry, which is signed by a number of individuals who profess the Roman Catholic religion. In this petition they entreat the bishop to grant them permission to send their children to the English free schools established in his diocese, for the purpose of receiving "a schools were once autronized by the cleaver of his dis-

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

Above all, use the greatest vigilance, and most persevering care, that you may expel from among your flocks, so many impious, inpure, and pestilential books, which the infernal enemy of human nature has vomited forth on all sides with incredible inundation. It is extremely afflicting to all good men to see that this pessions. extremely afflicting to all good men to see that this pestilence of books not only perverts manners, but even saps the foundation of faith, and injures and overturns the dogmas of our holy religion.'

The passage, we presume, has special reference to the circulation of Bibles and Tracts; and if so, we may be certain that the labor and expense which have attended their distribution, are not lost: and we may see the greatest encouragement to persevere in the

After the report was concluded, eloquent and im-His kingdom is doomed to fall; and the progress of knowledge is fast bringing about the event.

Alder, (Wesleyan Missionary, on his way to Montre-al,) the Rev. Mr. Willett, Dr. Phelps, and Israel D. Disosway, Esq. We intended to have given a sketch. Disosway, Esq. We intended to have given a sketch of the speeches, but a resolution having unanimously passed requesting the speakers to furnish a copy for publication, in the regular report of the society, we shall omit it.—Spectator.

> THOM THE PHILADELPHIA RELIGIOUS MESSENGE Address of Bishop M Kendree, before the Philadel-phia Conference Missionary Society.

The Pope alarmed.—Our readers, says the Western Recorder, will recollect that the Roman Catholic
Jubilee was mentioned last year, as being but indifferently attended; and will not be surprised to learn that
the Pope has become alarmed about the inroads which
are making in his spiritual dominions, by the dissemination of Christian knowledge. A letter from Rome,
dated January last, and published in one of the English
Magazines, contains a notice of the Pope's Bull, which
was issued at the termination of the Jubilee. The following remarkable language is found in the Bull:

'Above all, use the greatest vigilance, and most

'Above all, use the greatest vigilance, and most

'Above all, use the greatest vigilance, and most

the dawn of his usefulness, to another and a brighter
world.

'Since the last annual meeting of this society, it
has pleased divine providence to remove one of its
means used to increase their fund, during the past
year, in the hope that it may prove a stimulant to prothe Above all will not be surprised to learn that
the dawn of his usefulness, to another and a brighter
world.

'Since the last annual meeting of this society, it
has pleased divine providence, in the shipwreck of the
hymns they taught are sung, and the excellent music,
to which these hymns are set, vibrates its meloditors
sounds in those wild wastes of Labrador to which their
but we may hope that the tears, which are not cent
when the dawn of his usefulness, to world.

'Since the last annual meeting of this society, it
has pleased divine providence, in the shipwreck of the
world.

'Since the last annual meeting of this society, it
has pleased divine providence, will
have seen to be stablished in every station and circuit throughout
increase their fund, during the
world.

'Since the last annual meeting of this ship world.

'Since the last annual meeting of this inspect of the ship world.

'Since the last annual meeting of this inspect of the ship world.

'Since the last annual meeting of this inspect of the ship world.

children to regard the claims of the church as the de-mands of their mother, and the wants of the unconvert-

Receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. We have great pleasure in stating to the friends of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, that the amount of receipts for the year ending December 31st, 1825, is 45,7594. 17s. 1d. being an increase above the amount of the preceding year, of 7,7131. 7s. 6d.

The expenditure of the gear 1825 has exceeded tha 9.720L 8s. 5d. phia Conference Missionary Society.

MR. PRISIDENT,—I am persuaded the real character and importance of missionary associations, cannot be realized, unless they are conducted and considered

God, by whose good and "free Spirit," it has been put Mix. Pastingery associations, cannot be associated by the control of the friends of missions. It is tome and schools were once patronized by the clergy of his dicese, and state that, although they are now placed under the base of the clutter, the children who have been trained in them, were carefully instructed in the principles of the gospel, and that their morals have been improved in a very high degree.

The opposition to these schools seems to have been carried to the extreme of severity. The parents of some of the children have been from the means of mental improvement, under the chiefer have been improvement for the children have been from the means of mental improvement, under the dread of excommunication; whilst many, whose attachment for the church was exceeded by parental affection, have suffered this asvere penalty, rather than consent to have their children that have their children that have the continued and tries.

The petitioners close with the following touching apeal to the bishop's humanity, and to his regard for the indirects of his charges.

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TONE HEALD DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALTY, LITERATURE,

The story of the control of the contr

past hour as one of the most happy and interesting of my life. But this group of Indians must not be taken as a sample of what they are in general in Esquimaux Bay. These are an exempt company, and indebted to the Moravians for what they know above the rest.

Indicate the use of the most happy and interesting of my life, and indepted to the Moravians for what they know above the rest.

STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS IN THE PHILA-DELPHIA CONFERENCE. PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT-Jos. Lybrand, P. E.

St. George's—Samuel Merwin, Levin Prettyman, Robert Luton; Ezekiel Cooper, sup.
Union—Lewis Pease; Thomas F. Sargent, sup.
St. John's and Kensington—Law. Laurenson, George
G. Cookman; Thomas Dunn, sup.
Bristol—Ed. Stout, Joseph Carey.
Dauphin—H. G. King, Thomas Miller.
Lancaster—Thomas Neell P. A. Cookman Lancaster—Thomas Neall, P. A. Ogden. Chester—Jacob Gruber, Samuel Grace; John Tally

sup.
Wilmington—Lawrence McCombs.
Strasburgh—Henry Boehm, W. W. Wallace
Springfield—William Hunter, sup.
William Barns, at his own request, in cons William Barns, at his own request, in consequence of affliction, is without a station for the present year. CHESAPEARE DISTRICT-Jacob Moore, P. E.

Cecil—Edward Page; John Goforth, sup.
Smyrna—Solomon Higgins, James Long.
Dover—James Bateman, W. B. Jones.
Caroline—John Jmith, William Allen; Wm. Smith, rup.
Talbot-C. Reed, Levi Scott; William Rider, sup.

Queen Ann's—Lot Warfield, Jos. Iliff. Kent—James Smith, J. B. Ayres. Chesterton—Thomas Smith, sup. DELAWARE DISTRICT-Henry White, P. E.

Cambridge-William Bishop, John Bayne. Dorchester-Dan Lamden, Levi Storks. merset—Dan Launcel, Levenson.
merset—Asa Smith, Edward Stevenson.
nnumessex—David Daily, Matthew Sorin.
ecomac—William Leonard, George Wiltshire. Accomac—William Leonard, George Wilt Snowhill—John Henry, William B. Snead Lewistown—Alward White, John Collins. Milford—William Torbert, Thomas I. Th Wesleyville—Caleb Morris, sup. WEST JERSEY DISTRICT-Charles Pitman, P. E.

Burlington—George Woolley, Robert Gerry. Trenton and Bloomsbury—William Thacher.



He who commands the seas to swallow up his fair ones, can command a larger company into his sen if necessary, even without the assistance of he agency. With respect to those faithful servant are cut down in the midst of their usefulness, we say with the poet-

"Go to the grave: at noon from labor cease; Rest on thy sheaves: thy harvest task is done; Come from the heat of battle, and in peace, Soldier, go home; with thee the fight is won."

A few months since, a number of inhabitan ing on the Neck, at the south part of this city, cured the use of a hall for the purpose of public ship, where, at their request, divine service has performed three times on the Sabbath, by the M dist ministers stationed in this city. The cong tion increased to such a degree as rendered it sary to procure a more commodious place of work and for this purpose they have obtained from the Council the use of the spacious ward room in the school house near South Boston bridge. This was opened on Sunday morning last, when an o lent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. iams, (a Wesleyan missionary, on his way to St. J N. B.) We were highly gratified with the apparent of the place, and the number and attention the congregation; but what gave us the greatest pl ure was, to learn that "God is with them." Already ome sinners been "converted from the error of ways to serve the living God." May this 900 continue to prosper and increase, until "a little shall become a thousand."

NOTICE. The Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy are notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to the 5th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Academy in Wis

A. BLISS, Sec Wilbraham, May 1, 1826.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Drowned in Boston harbor, on Saturday last, Mr. David Patten, aged 20 years, fo New York; a young man much esteemed by lanew him, for his amiable manners, and pion ment. He was on a visit to his relations, being od by his physicians, for the benefit of the sea FOR THERE HERALD.

BADGER,
read in your last paper a well written piece, bead.
"Support of Ministers." It struck me very form, not because I was not aware that some of our chers receive but little for their labors, and most own not more than one half of what the Discipline a them, which is little enough for the most pranamily, and barely a support when all is received, consequence is, they frequently leave their circuit, at the end of the year, in debt, unprovided with ommon necessaries of life to carry with them to new appointments. Surely, sir, "these things to any business soon sat in a glandout of the to so to be." And whence arises this sad detent of the work of Go t not so to be." And whence arises this sad decy? It is not because our societies are in gental overy poor, or that by paying the preachers acting to discipline, they would be impoverished.

ovil might be remedied, were our preachers more even of those with the consequence of the subject a topic of discourse, insist upon it that "the laborer is worthy of his and that it is the duty of every member to do art towards the support of the preacher and his ly. But if we request the preacher to call the aton of his hearers to this subject, he very naturally es, "it is a delicate thing for a preacher to begainself—this duty belongs to the stewards of the oh." And perhaps these very stewards are as gent as any of the private members in paying part; and frequently, for a whole year, the duty glected, by both preachers and stewards; and the lit is, the preacher is deprived of his right, or, if he has his allowance, it is mostly made up by a very individuals, which to them is a heavy burden.

A short time since, the writer of this attended a every stratager rise for their or secretal desired.

feast in _____. The preacher in charge was ries for their or had with a statement by the stuwards, wherein a represented, that the preacher's table extra of the Savior s, house rent, quarterage, and other expenses of hurch, amounted to so much. The amount re-the don through fails the restriction and subscription was so much. hurch, amounted to so much. The amount re-don through fai d by contribution and subscription, was so much to Zion. Our la ving a deficiency of about 150 dollars. The place, was a more sher then explained to the persons present the appeared to be reised to and the spirit of and the spirit of the sp the expenses of the church, and enforced, with in preachers at sions.

In the societ the then proposed to take the names of the present who would willingly give any thing tods making up the deficiency; and in a few min-the whole amount was subscribed, almost every present giving something, from ten dollars down to cents. All this was effected after the stewards had ently done what they could. Thus we see that brethren have, ur preachers attend to this part of their duty, a hope that Go expect that "He which soweth bountifully shall also bountifully."

PRIVATE MEMBER.

give to each one his portion in due season, they neighbors to up that the days or that the days or gain return.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Editor,-W. R. S. of Pembroke, N. H. havappeared in your columns, (April 5,) in opposition pital punishments, the following remarks on his munication are submitted.

munication are submitted.

R. S. appeals to the "religious feelings of the stian public," to settle the controverted point; ether capital punishments ought to be continued; he ought to have appealed to the law of God, to ce, and enlightened reason. He thinks "it been demonstrated, that punishing with death not deter from crime:" but this is disputed. If pass not deter all was from crime; it is the still the still

one not deter from crime:" but this is disputed. If our salvation, a heroically enter ow, that it does not have this effect beyond what other mode of punishment would.

V. R. S. thinks a murderer's crimes "do not extend the common extend the common or pity." No; the public sympathy lways awake to the miserable case of such: but largh they are pilied, they must be punished as they erve, and not be so pitted as to be screened from reward of their horrid crimes. If the prospect of the determity just at hand, will not awaken the sciences of such offenders, to reflection and repence—nothing will.

nothing will. Saviour's words, "Go in peace and sin no Our Saviour's words, "Go in peace and sin no e," are perverted, when they are brought to dis-

vely requires it.

R. S. says, "a strong argument against punishith death, is, that it often falls upon those who nocent;" and to prove it, brings forward one oce. Why did he not bring many, if the innoare often executed? He has not supported his tion; and therefore we deny it. The New pahire lawyer, quoted by W. R. S. says; "one e strongest arguments which I have ever your e strongest arguments which I have ever seen, which it is extremely difficult to get rid of, is the rection of human tribunals. Most cases in which involved, are doubtful." But human tribunals bould not take them up; but should let all capienders go. This gentleman was trying to work a minds of a jury, according to the rules of his sion; and had he been on vother side, he would old a different story. If an innocent man suffers the salvation of the sa on suspicion of murder, this lawyer says, "the iny must for ever rest upon the unfortunate vicid his innocent connexions." This is not cer. If the innocence of the sufferer appears after he en executed, as is sometimes the case, the ignotative off from him and his connexions.

en executed, as is sometimes the case, the taken off from him and his connexions. .S. says, "there are very few arguments in favor ient, and many against it." This is sertion only; and deserves but a contradiction.
the whole, W. R. S. is a feeling writer; and He now adorned the whole, where the service of t hiefly at the feelings of others; but a pen more entative than his, will be required to give his meetings, when much support. I have not entered into the made great excitations. friend W. R. S. has not touched the point efy; his sympathetic arguments weigh nothing the law of God, justice, reason, and the laws BRUTUS.

TOLLAND CIRCUIT, CON.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. Editor,—I have long hearkened to the procuaof Zion's Herald, announcing the enlargement
tedeemer's kingdom, and have felt a kind of
noe to be furnished with materials, which would
me to contribute a little to extend its fame, and
e tide of jay and prosperity. But while some
rethren can testify that hundreds have deserted
a of the group and that even grants in iniqui--I have long hearkened to the proclathe Christian character of the enemy, and that even giants in iniquilid down their weapons and chosen another and a service far more worthy of intellectual I nearly hesitate, not because any thing distance the saints. But the saints, and that no breach has been made in the saints. an that no breach has been made in the walls, those who have believed, are "steadfast, under, always abounding in the work of the Lord," more, I said:—we have not only held our own last Conference, but, notwithstanding the send if faithful under and under which the peculiar situation tensive and irregular circuit has placed us, we de some advancement. Some has placed us, we de some advancement. Souls have been conand anotified believers have triumpuhed in
ad, we trust, gone to their heavenly reward,
ough there has been considerable religious ext in several towns, yet our incessant travels,
as consumed much of the time that ought to
in devoted to the immediate encouragement of
has prevented our gathering many of the fruits

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decame unusually excited to the sub-and several experienced a change of

| heart, who he the work of Go

gain return. over them; ar man's hand, we sacred content for preaching, down with their people. A nur powerful convi enced pardon t ence; and a nu But while so our salvation, a

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the common en orably discharge Stafford, after a port, honored the last died a with the fear of death reer, he became their brilliancy sun was setting "To see

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At this meetir of the Spirit, and volving on him. glect of secret p gree, that he gar public duties of to laugh and na continued for sor

safe; that the ap

up his loins, trim

Mount Holly, Jacob Egbert, sup. Juliastown, James Campbell, sup. Eggharbor-Nathan Swain, sup.

EAST JERSEY DISTRICT-M. Force, P. E. Trenton Circuit-John Walker, James Moore. Asbury—Isaac Winner, Anthony Atwood.

Warren—David Best, James Dandy.

Hamburgh—Benjamin Collins, I. K. Shaw. Bergen-David Bartine, William A. Wiggins Patterson-John Creamer. Newark-Joseph Rusling. Essex—George Banghart, Jesse Thompson Staten Island—Bart. Weed. Elizabethtown-Thomas B. Sargent; Thomas

rell, sup.
New Brunswick—Samuel Doughty.
Allen Town—Richard W. Petherbridge, sup. Stroudsburgh-William Colbert, sup.

"ON EARTH PEACE-GOOD WILL POWARDS MEM."



WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1826.

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.

Were there nothing more to recommend the can of missions to the favorable regard of every good me than the feeling of universal love which it produc that alone, we sincerely think, would be a most weigh ty inducement to continue and enlarge such ent exertions beyond any former precedent. Com tries and classes of men, once scarcely known, throat these operations, are now brought near us, and close ed with holy and delightful associations. With dea nd unwearing attention do Christians read the me pinute details from the fields of missionary labors, be ause under God, they are the instruments used bring about the whole sum of good which is effects

India, but a few years since, was, to us, a dream and uninteresting land, sought only for its mercha dise, and prized only for its riches. Now, almost eery denomination of evangelical Christians in Amer ca have connected themselves with its destiny and his tory, by those missionary links which are rapidly bind ing together the whole family of mankind. Of Pale tine, the same may be said. How much our minds encouraged, strengthened, and animated, by reading fresh accounts from that land, where our blessed R deemer spent his pilgrimage and finished his mission It almost adds a new authenticity to sacred history read the lively descriptions of the ancient memor which have survived the ravages of time to bear the testimony to the great truths of God.

One consideration connected with missionary exe tions has escaped the notice of many Christians, which ire, it is, that the removal of eminent men from the mini ven to that particular department of labor, as it h often been considered. In such cases, Christin ought to mourn, indeed, yet not without great hop of the Oftentimes, where man places his fondest hopes, for sees fit to disappoint him, and mingles his cup wit bitterness. Yet, in the midst of this disappointm there springs up a weeping interest, a wide felt to derness, which, in the event, does more to premute very cause, than the life and labors of the idolized i atrument would have done. We have now a few es es in mind-particularly the death of Mrs. Harri Newell, in the very outset of her benevolent design What a wide and deep interest did the little book her memoirs produce on the public mind; and hos did the generous devotion which animated her box olv men find its way to thousands of females, who have since a great in numberless ways, done so much for the souls of the nown to dying heathen! Another case is, the deeply affecting dispensation of Providence, in the shipwreck of t missionary family of Antigua, in the West Indies. relodious The sequel of this bereavement is not yet develop but we may hope that the tears, which are not confi I could new that, indeed to one denomination of disciples, may be not would clous in the sight of God, and, like the dews of hear ees, and en, fall to rise again in blessings.

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As the period of our charitable and missionary ct on the esting of niversaries approaches, let us not be discouraged be taken the tidings of death which have pained us so much since our last annual meetings; but let us believe the squimaux He who commands the seas to swallow up his faith-ones, can command a larger company into his serve debted to if necessary, even without the assistance of humagency. With respect to those faithful servants at are cut down in the midst of their usefulness, we say with the poetyman, Ro-

"Go to the grave : at noon from labor cease; Rest on thy sheaves: thy harvest task is done; Come from the heat of battle, and in peace, Soldier, go home; with thee the fight is won,"

A few months since, a number of inhabitants reing on the Neck, at the south part of this city, cured the use of a hall for the purpose of public w ship, where, at their request, divine service has be performed three times on the Sabbath, by the Medist ministers stationed in this city. The congre tion increased to such a degree as rendered it see sary to procure a more commodious place of worth and for this purpose they have obtained from the Council the use of the spacious ward room in the school house near South Boston bridge. This was opened on Sunday morning last, when an exc lent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wiams, (a Wesleyan missionary, on his way to St. John m. Smith. N. B.) We were highly gratified with the appearance of the place, and the number and attention the congregation; but what gave us the greatest plant ure was, to learn that "God is with them." Already some sinners been "converted from the arror of the ways to serve the living God." May this see continue to prosper and increase, until "a little shall become a thousand."

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy are here notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to be 5th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Academy in Wilson, A. BLISS, Secretary.

Wilbraham, May 1, 1820.

[GOMMUNICATED.] Drowned in Boston harbor, on Saturday afters last, Mr. David Patten, aged 20 years, formerly New York; a young man much esteemed by all New York; a young man much esteemed by all knew him, for his amiable manners, and pious dement. He was on a visit to his relations, being all ed by his physicians, for the benefit of the assault.

I read in your last paper a well written piece, head-It struck me very forbecause I was not aware that some of our ers receive but little for their labors, and most them not more than one half of what the Discipline ows them, which is little enough for the most prunt family, and barely a support when all is received. e consequence is, they frequently leave their cir-its, at the end of the year, in debt, unprovided with ommon necessaries of life to carry with them to eir new appointments. Surely, sir, "these thing-ght not so to be." And whence arises this sad deacy? It is not because our societies are in genso very poor, or that by paying the preachers ding to discipline, they would be impoverished.
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FOR ZION'S HERALD.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS. Mr. Editor,-W. R. S. of Pembroke, N. H. havappeared in your columns, (April 5,) in opposition capital punishments, the following remarks on his mmunication are submitted.

W. R. S. appeals to the "religious feelings of the ristian public," to settle the controverted point; hether capital punishments ought to be continued: the ought to have appealed to the law of God, to tice, and enlightened reason. He thinks "it been demonstrated, that punishing with death not deter from crime:" but this is disputed. If s not deter all men from crime, it will not hence , that it does not have this effect beyond what

ther mode of punishment would. R. S. thinks a murderer's crimes "do not ex him from our pity." No; the public sympathy they are pitied, they must be punished as they reward of their horrid crimes. If the prospect of the and eternity just at mand, will not awaken the esciences of such offenders, to reflection and repennothing will.

Our Saviour's words, "Go in peace and sin no e," are perverted, when they are brought to disove the propriety of capital punishments; for he not act as a magistrate, and therefore would not condemn" the adultress to any punishment, although the law she was liable to suffer death. W. R. S. tes that "Christ has taught us better" than to ish murder with death: if so, he has taught us than to obey his own law, given by Moses, which

R. S. says, " a strong argument against punishwith death, is, that it often falls upon those who innocent; and to prove it, brings forward one ance. Why did he not bring many, if the innot are often executed? He has not supported his rtion; and therefore we deny it. The New R. S. says; he strongest arguments which I have ever seen, which it is extremely difficult to get rid of, is the erfection of human tribunals. Most cases in which is involved, are doubtful." But human tribunals inpetent to decide upon such cases; otherwise should not take them up; but should let all capi-offenders go. This gentleman was trying to work he minds of a jury, according to the rules of his ession; and had he been on tother side, he would told a different story. If an innocent man suffers h on suspicion of murder, this lawyer says, " the miny must for ever rest upon the unfortunate vic-and his innocent connexions." This is not cer-If the innocence of the sufferer appears after he is taken off from him and his connexions.

R.S. says, "there are very few arguments in favor pital punishment, and many against it." This is ertion only; and deserves but a contradiction. the whole, W. R. S. is a feeling writer; and hiefly at the feelings of others; but a pen more intative than his, will be required to give his much support. I have not entered into the but simply intended to show pur friend W. R. S. has not touched the point efally; his sympathetic arguments weigh nothing at the law of God, justice, reason, and the laws against the laws against the law of God, justice, reason, and the laws against the laws against the law of God, justice, reason, and the laws against the law of God, justice, reason, and the laws against the law of God, justice, reason, against the law of God, aga

TOLLAND CIRCUIT, CON.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. Editor.—I have long hearkened to the procla-ns of Zion's Herald, announcing the enlargement Redeemer's kingdom, and have felt a kind of

heart, who have since joined the Methodist church. A good work appeared to have commenced in Vernon in the summer, but being unable to give it that attention the summer, but being unable to give it that attention which such seasons require, but little permanent good was the result. The first time I preached there by request, several were awakened. Soon the whole neighborhood were alarmed; and for a season, the things of eteraity seemed to absorb the entire attention of the people. On visiting the people, I found in one family eight souls bowed under the weight of sin, unable, on account of their deep distress, to eat, sleep, or attend to any business. But unhappily, this bright prospect soon sat in a gloomy cloud. Contrary to the custom amongst Christians in this day, of uniting to forward the work of God, especially in time of reformation, atof eteraity seemed to absorb the entire attention of the people. On visiting the people, I found in one family eight souls bowed under the weight of sin, unable, on account of their deep distress, to eat, sleep, or attend to any business. But unhappily, this bright prospect soon sat in a gloomy cloud. Contrary to the custom amongst Christians in this day, of uniting to forward the work of God, especially in time of reformation, attempts were made even by ministers of religion, to monopolize the work to themselves, to the exclusion even of those who had been instruments in producing it. The consequence was, the Spirit being grieved. even of those who had been instruments in producing it. The consequence was, the Spirit being grieved, withdrew, the people became distracted, and returning to their former coldness, the meetings were soon

given up.
In Manchester, there has been a gracious work several have been brought out of darkness into God's marvellous light, and some backsliders reclaimed.—
Where hardness and division existed in the church, tenderness and harmony have returned; and the brethren are looking in prayerful expectation of more copious sanctifying influences on the church, and a general outpouring of the Spirit upon the people.

God has revived and blessed the church in Coven-

try. In this place our brethren have long had to strug gle against a powerfully opposing current. Almos every stratagem has been resorted to by their adversa ries for their extermination; but they have uniformly possessed and exercised too much of the forgiving spirit of the Saviorr, to admit of their calling fire from was represented, that the preaction was so fises, house rent, quarterage, and other expenses of church, amounted to so much. The amount redon through faith in Christ, and united with them to go to Zion. Our last quarterly meeting, which was in that place, was a memorable season. In the love feast there appeared to be an unusual sinking into the will of God; and the spirit of holiness seemed to be greater, both ers and members, than on most former occa-

> In the society called Scotland, in East Hartford, there has been a gracious influence exerted on the hearts of many. Three souls have recently been hearts of many. Three souls have recently been brought into the liberty of the gospel, and several more are under divine awakenings. There is quite a prospect of a good work of God in this village.

In Stafford the Lord has begun a good work. The brethren have, for a long time, been vibrating between a hope that God would revive them, and dispose their neighbors to unite with them in His service, and a fear that the days of religious prosperity would never a-gain return. Of late a cloud of mercy has appeared ver them; and though but, as it were, the size of a man's hand, we hope it will enlarge, and discharge its man's hand, we hope it will enlarge, and discharge its sacred contents on the souls of the people. Already the work has commenced. At the last appointment for preaching, three persons came forward, pressed down with their sins, and desired the prayers of God's people. A number more, we understand, are under powerful convictions of sin. About 20 have experind, are under enced pardon through faith in Christ, and united with the Methodist church on this circuit, since Conference; and a number of backsliders have been reclaim-

But while some have enlisted under the Captain of our sulvation, and, having received their bounty, have heroically entered the ranks with his people against the common enemy of the cross, others have been honorably discharged from their Christian warfare, and orably discharged from their Christian warfare, and called to their everlasting reward. Timothy Lull, of Stafford, after a short but distressing illness, took his departure from us, in January last, for the fair climes of the heavenly Jerusalem; which happy country we doubt not he has reached. He was one of the first fruits of Methodism in that place; and for a number of port, honored the sacred cause he had espoused, and at last died a witness of that perfect love which casts out the fear of death. Towards the close of his earthly carrier, he became unusually devoted to his Master's service; and from his diligence to acquire a more perfect meethess for heaven, it would seem he had some premonition of his speedy removal to the world of spirits. the fear of death. Towards the close of his earthly carrier, he became unusually devoted to his Master's service; and from his diligence to acquire a more perfect meetness for heaven, it would seem he had some premonition of his speedy removal to the world of spirits.

Not long before his death, he called his children around his dying bed, and affectionately bade them farewell, exhorting them to seek the Lord, and prepare to meet

Redeemer's kingdom, and have felt a kind of innee to be furnished with materials, which would a me to contribute a little to extend its fame, and the tide of joy and prosperity. But while some brethren can testify that hundreds have described also fit e enemy, and that even giants in iniquinal a service far more worthy of intellectual in land a service far more worthy of intellectual is I nearly hesitate, not because any thing discipling in in my way, but because I can say little than that no breach has been made in the walls, at those who have believed, are "steadfast, unble, always abounding in the work of the Lord," the last Conference, but, notwithstanding the se-

more, I said:—we have not only held our own least Conference, but, notwithstanding the se-malvantages under which the peculiar situation densive and irregular circuit has placed us, we add some advancement. Souls have been contained believers have triumpuhed in and, we trust, gone to their heavenly reward, though there has been considerable religious extent in several towns, yet our incessant travels, has consumed much of the time that ought to each devoted to the immediate encouragement of the construction of our congressions.

The conference of the first method is the first Methodist preachers, who is travelled this part of the country, found a home, and gladly proclaimed a free salvation to the multitude who considerable religious extent in several towns, yet our incessant travels, has consumed much of the time that ought to close of life, his lamp shone with unusual brightness. Anticipating a speedy summons to appear before his dappear because unusually excited to the submilgion: and several experienced a change of the faithful until death, shall have the crown of life. So and if faithful until death, shall have the crown of life. So and if first method is many in which the first Methodist preachers, who is a country, found a home, and gladly proclaimed a free salvation to the multitude who considerable religious extent in several towns, yet our incessant travels, has consumed much of the time that ought to close of life, his lamp shone with unusual brightness. Anticipating a speedy summons to appear before his departure, when the chariot came, he accorded shouting to the first Methodist preachers, who is a country, found a home, and is always to the country, found a home, and is always to the massion, in which the first Methodist preachers, who is a country found. As he drew near the class of life, his lamp shone with unusual brightness. Anticipating a speedy summons to appear before his disable to the summon of life. His uniformly godically to the multitude of the preachers, who is a consument on the reli

REVIVAL IN RUTLAND, VT.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Rutland, Vt. to her niece in Orange, in this county, dated April 16.

"You have probably heard of the revival in this village and other parts of the town. The Lord has done wonders in this place the winter past, in comparison to what has ever before been witnessed here. You would be surprised to see the Gourt house filled with hearers two exemposain the weeks and the sched house.

REVIVAL IN LISBURN, Pa.

We are happy to state that an interesting reviva has prevailed in the little village of Lisburn and its vicinity in Cumberland county. during the past winter.
It is supposed that forty or fifty persons have obtained a hope, many of whom had belonged to no religious society. There has never been a house for public worship erected in the village. The country around has been without regular ministerial instruction. Oc-casional ministerial visits, and lately stated public preaching, have been enjoyed,—ministers of the German Reformed, Presbyterian and Methodist connexions affectionately uniting in the blessed work of win ning souls to Christ. The change wrought in the habits and character of many of the subjects of this glorious work, was so striking as effectually to stop the mouths of gainsayers.—Philadelphian.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. ANNUAL MEETING.

The second anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, will be delebrated on Tuesday evening, the 22d instant, in the church on the south side of Washington-square (the same place as last year) in Philadelphia. The arnual report of the board of managers for the last year will be read, and several addresses delivered by gentlemen from different parts of the United States. After the other exercises have been concluded, the election of 12 managers, in the place of those whose term of service expires, will take

It will be gratifying to the managers to receive delegates from auxiliary societies, at the Union's house No. 13, North Fourth-street, on Monday afternoon 22d instant, at 4 o'clock. Clergymen and de who visit the city to attend the anniversary, and wh are not otherwise provided with suitable accommoda-tions, are requested, on their arrival, to make applica tion to the Corresponding Secretary, No. 13, North

Editors of papers are respectfully requested to copy

Sudden Death .- Mr Uriel Smith, while app in good health, and attending a town meeting at Fran-cistown, N. H. suddenly fell down dead in the pew where he sat. The moderator was just about to de-clare an unanimous vote for him as town clerk.

Son of Man counth."

On Saturday afternoon, a boat on an excursion of pleasure, was capsized by a sudden gust of wind off Point Shirley, in this harbor; and we are sorry to state, that David Patten, Jus. Gillson, William Story, and Charles James, were drowned.—We understand that they were all stone cutters, in the employment of the Boston Soap Stone Manufacturing Company. There were five persons in the boat; the one saved is David Hill, who was picked up by Mr. Tewksbury, who went to their relief. They were all steady and industrious men, and we understand liava left many relatives and friends to mourit their

he was taken out.

A few weeks since, an unfortunate accident happened to a man named Enoch Hale, while driving a team in Washington street, in this city—he was knocked down and run over by two careless men with a horse and chaise. The chaise at the same exhorting them to seek the Lord, and prepare to meet him in glory. The surrounding friends can testify of the beauties of Christian perfection, which shone in all their brilliancy in this man of God, just as his earthly sun was setting.

"To see a pilgrim as he dies,

With glory in his view;

To heav'n he lifts his longing eyes,

And hid the modd adien.

struction. They have already commenced pounds the locks. It is the intention of the Commissioners to commence the location from Mendon to this place next week, and to put it under contract as fast as it can be accomplished.—Worcester Spy.

A French slave ship lately arrived at Porto Rico, and sold her slaves to the planters for notes payable at a future day. The notes were offered at 50 per cent. discount, which led to a suspicion that there was temberhing wrong. The master sold his notes, and went with his ship to St. Thomas. In the mean time the truth came out, and the officers and crew were arrested, and were to be executed. It appears they bad murdered the original officers, with the exception of the second mate, on the voyage from Africa, and when in sight of Porto Rico, they murdered the second mate,

A thief caught in a rat trap.—In the vicinity of Congleton, an old woman, who gained a subsistence by making and vending meat pies, found that every morning, and whenever she went from home, her pies had left the pantry by means of an agency which she could not account for. In vain she added a lock to the pantry door, and placed iron bars to the casement—still the pies decamped and the thief remained undiscovered. Narrowly inspecting the wall of her depot, she found that a brick had been removed, and so neatly refitted to its place, that a person might at any time pass through his hand and rob her shelf. Without more ado she procured a formidable rat fran and placed it alone. out more ado she precured a formidable rat trap, and Caroline, daughter of Thatcher Goddard, Esq. of this city, to Miss placed it close by the moveble brick. She then proplaced it close by the moveble brick. She then proceeded on her usual morning round, and upon her retab Angell, aged 56.

In New York, Mr. William P. Martin, of Boston, to Miss
fastened by the trap in the pantry, without any visible
means of extricating it. She took the opportunity of Walker, of Holliston, to Miss Miriam N. Bailey, of Milford;
lecturing the culprit on the vice of thieving, and after Mr. Elijah Tash, of Mendon, to Miss Amy Albee, of Milford.

having undergone due penance, the urchin was dismissed, but not until he had made a firm resolve not to do the like again .- Manchester Mercury.

BALTIMORE, April 29

A melancholy, but we hope not fatal accident, happened in this city yesterday morning. A horse having just been released from the carriage, went with all his trappings to an adjacent stable, and at the junction of Market and Charles streets, had his feet so entangled in the harness that he stumbled and fell upon three little children, walking arm in arm on their way to school. They received much injury by the fall and floundering of the animal, and one, it is feared, will not survive.

In this city, Mis. Naomi A. Driscoll, aged 66 years; Mrs. Mary Shod, aged 48, wife of Theodore Lyman, Esq.; Mrs. Mary Shod, aged 48, wife of Mrs. Samuel A. Shed; after shong and distressing illness, Eliza F. oldest child of Mr. Edward and Mrs. Eliza Bell, aged 7; Mis. Sarah Laugdon, widow of the late Judge Langdon, aged 78; Lucy Aun, only child of Darius Hager, aged 10 months; Margaret R. daughter of Mr. Robert C. Keith, aged 6 weeks; Mr. Henry Thomas, formerly of Wilton, N. H.; Doct Asa Bullard, aged 61; Miss Abigual Beals, aged 38; Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Rufus Eaton, aged 39; Thomas Green, son of John and Mindivell Eaton, aged 49 wars and 4 months.

At Martha's Vineyard, on board sch. Maine, from Samma, capt. Victor Blair, of this city, aged 48, commander of said

A New Orleans paper gives an account of the exman, arrested on charges prefer red against him for having avowed an intention to take away the life of the French Consul—forming a project to defraud the Insurance Companies of that eity, by destroying vessels at sea, &c. &c. The Mayor headed the guard, apprehended the culprit and took pessession of his effects, consisting of trunk, writing desk and box. Amongst the contents the first thing discovered was an air gun, in the dress of a walking cane, which would do execution in the lifetaking way withou naking a noise or exciting suspicion, and the next aricle which astonished the court " was a rifle of singular construction, so as to fire twelve shots in quick succession, without any intermediate delay for load-ing;"—then he had several kinds of powder, fulminating, etc. a quantity of drugs which were poisonous, a bag of dollars, one fifty and five twenty dollar note on the Newark bank, which a good indge pronounced counterfeit, a dozen superb girdles covered with gold and attached to buckles set with precious stones, a variety of fine pearls and other articles for ladies' ornanents, worth \$2000.

The French Consul believed he had robbed a jew

eller in Paris of 150,000 francs—that \$5000 had been recovered of him at Havana, and that what they had now in possession was probably all that was left of the 30,000 stolen—that he was a prodigious knave; had been condemned to the galleys in France for life at 16 years of age, and made his escpe, and had four subsequent arrestations and conden nations and eluded pur

Counterfeiters .- On the 5th of April, a gang counterfeiters were apprehended in Kentucky, in a rock house or cave. Three were taken in the cave engaged at work, and two others were apprehended outside. Nearly a horse load of implements for coining money were found concealed in the cave, and a quantity of spurious gold and silver, such as doubloons, half eagles, and dollars. The dollars were calculated

and the fortility of the sum of God, jup a this expectage of the control of the sum of God, part and the substance of the control of the sum of God, part and the substance of the control of the sum of God, part and the substance of the control of the sum of God, part and the substance of the control of the sum of God, part and the substance of the control of the sum of God, part and the substance of the control of the sum of God, part and the substance of the control of the sum of God, part and the substance of the God, part and the Go

Charles V. having been reduced to great straits by the disastrous issue of an expedition against Tunio, the Fugiers, a family of merchants at Augsburg, furnished him with the sums which, by his own calculation, would make his affairs easy, and enable him to act with the vigor becoming the head of Germany; and for this loan the Emperor gave them written obligations. Charles one day taking the air near their house, the noble spirited merchants begged be would do them the honor to accept of refreshment, which he accepted; and after the collation, they ordered a heap of cinnamon to be laid on the fire, saying that common wood was not fit frief for such a worthy Prince; to which he answered, "By St. Martin, it will be the most costly fire I ever sat by." "The fire, Sire, is nothing to what we intend to light it with;" and one of them taking the Emperor's bonds out of his bosom, and setting fire to them, thrust them among the cinnamon, the merchants at the same time exclaiming, "Thus bright and fragrant is Charles's mame." mon, the merchants at the same time exclusion. Thus bright and fragrant is Charles's name."

In South Boston, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr.

In South Boston, on the 1st inst. Mrs, Mary, wife of Mr. Abraham H. Quincy, aged 56.

In Roxbury, on the 2d inst. Mr. Samuel Blaney, a revolutionary soldier, aged 66.

In New Bedford, Mr. Barjonas Tripp, killed by an unexpected explosion, caused by friction, while blasting rocks. In Hingham, on the 1st inst. after a long and distressing illness, Mrs. Sarah Lothrop, aged 57.

In Northborough, Isaac Davis, Esq. uged 77.

In Keene, Mrs. Sarah Sturtevant, aged 88; Doctor Joseph Wheeler, aged 46.

Wheeler, aged 46. In Springfield, Elisha Keith, aged 6 years, son of Mr. Eze-

kiel K.

In Salem, Con. on the 10th ult. Rev. Royal Tyler, aged 64.

He was the son of Col. Nathan Tyler, of Mendon, Ms. was
graduated at Dartmouth College—and studied Theology with
the Rev. Dr. Emmons. He was settled in the ministry, 26
years, in Andover, Con since which period he resided in Salem, Con. He died of the consumption, after a long and distressing sickness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, and
was happy in the view of the near approach of death. A
widow and six children, and a nunerous circle of friends are
left to mourn their irreparable loss. A sermon was preached
at bis funeral, by Rev. Mr. Collins, his successor in the ministry at Andover.

try at Andover.

Near Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Eliza Melver, in the 18th year of her age. On the 16th Murch, this lady was married to E-vander Melver, Esq. was taken sick in the afternoon of the same day, and expired on the asternoon of the 28th.



PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES. ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, May 1—Arrived, brigs Lion, Hall, Dominica; Messenger, Loring, Babia, 46 days; Carib, Nickerson, Omea and Truxillo; Hunter, Carr, Wilmington; schs. Mechanic, Homer, Charleston, 15; Caroline, Emery, Baltimore; Jew; Gould, New York; Mary, Plummer, do.; Eliza Jane, Cobb, Philadelphia; Turk, New York; Henry, Grozer, Troy: Eliza Ann, Richardson, Miquelon, Newfoundland; Contract, Willett, St. Barts.—Cleaved, ship Jasper, Swift, Valparaiso and india, via Norfolk; brigs Robert Patten, Foster, Surinam; Mary, Mayo, Petersburgh, Va.; schs. Saloma, Loonard, Litchfield, Elizabeth City; Enterprize, Nantucket; sloop James, Flower, Hartford.



WOR ZION'S HERALD.

TO A YOUTHFUL FRIEND. Joys earthly shed their transient gleams, And soon they flit away; Not more substantial than our dreams, Elusory as they.

Known but a moment as they pass, Enchanting to deceive, They, like our image in the glass,

Heaven grants a more substantial bliss, Unfading, chaste, and pure; May you enjoy the power of this, While life and thought endure.

"Tis from religion's sacred power, It fails us not in death's dark hour Its pleasures then abound.

It sheds celestial joys abroad, Before our dying eyes,
Bears the departing soul to God,
To joys above the skies.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER. THE REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN -Long had we watch'd the varying sky With interest intense,—
And long the heart as well as eye, Was kept in deep suspense

So long a dearth, so deep a gloom, Our Zion had o'erspread; That many a plant of vernal bloom, Seem'd leafless, sear, and dead.

The moral earth was parch'd and dry, No verdure could be seen, No budding vines rejoic'd the eye, Or Fig-tree's leaf was green.

Amidst this dark, desponding scene, When faith began to fail And deep stupidity and sir Seem'd only to prevail ;-

We saw with joy a cloud arise, Small as a human hand, And watch'd its progress in the skies Athwart the thirsty land.

At first it seem'd but humid air Upon a distant hill, Gentle as evening vapors are, That in soft dews distil.

But soon the wind began to blow. Portentous of a shower; The forest trees were seen to bow, The heavens began to lower

Hope shed a beam across the breast, Of joy and light divine; And gratitude the soul oppress When fell some drops of rain

The vine put forth her tender bud, The fig-tree showed her leaf .-The trembling sinner flies to God. In agony and grief.

Deep from the forest's gloom was heard. The cheerful song of spring: Converted sinners praise the Lord, And glad hosannas sing.

On every side was heard the sound Of deep and fervent prayer; The Christian at his post was found, And lov'd to labor there

From day to day were wrought: While sinners were, by various ways, To the Redeemer brought.

Thus while the glorious work went on, And while they gaz'd, the cloud was gone, The Spirit griev'd away!

Return, ungrateful church, return, With penitential cry, Perhaps the Lord will hear thee mourn, And wipe thy weeping eye.

Perhaps again the sinner's cry, Will greet our raptur'd car. And we the song of victory, From new born souls shall hear

POR STON'S HEBALD.

On the death of Mrs. E. F. Somerby, who died in Roxbi April 6, 1926.

And hast thou gone and left us? And bid farewell to all these fleeting scenes Of flesh and sense; where naught but vanity's Inscrib'd on all below the sun? : Yes, thou Hast left a world of sorrow, sin, and pain. Methinks I would not call thee back for Worlds, if that I could: for thou hast gone to Meet thy husband, brother, friend-and, what Is best of all, thy Jesus; that blest Redeemer, Who died that thou might live for ever. Oh endous love to souls—well worthy of a God. Oh! tell me now, Eliza, hast thou Become a worshipper in heaven! a happy Resident near the seat of Jesus? The The sweet burden of thy song is praise. To grieve for thee were selfish. Would I Were ready when my Saviour calls; and Then I'd join thy happy spirit in youder Blessed world, where all is love and peace. Yes, there, Eliza, we will join and swell That happy number, who out of tribulation Came; their robes all wash'd and cleans'd in Jesus' dying blood. But stop, my soul-though Some have gone to glory, thou hast not; thy Work is not yet done; thy warfare is not Ended. A few more stormy winds, a few More flery trials—and then, if thou art Faithful-yes, if thou art holy, thou shalt See the Lord; and raise thy highest notes to Songs of endless praise.

OBITUARY.

MEMOIR OF MISS SARAH FOGG. Mr. Editor,—Perhaps no department of your va-able Herald, excepting that of revivals, is read w more interest by a certain class of its readers, than triumphant and happy deaths of those who have these close of clay, and whose spirits have gone to m

acter, yet she sought for happiness in no other way, but in the gay and fashionable circle of this delusive but in the gay and fashionable circle of this delusive world. But thanks be to the great Author of all good, in the month of October, 1823, at the age of 21, her attention was arrested, and she was brought to think on the concerns of her immortal soul, and after about two weeks anxiously seeking the Lord, he was pleased to manifest himself to her, in a wonderful manner.—

The change which was wrought in her was truly astonishing, and so apparent as to clearly evince, to all her acquaintance, that she enjoyed something the world knows not of.

SAMUEL BRADBURN.

her acquaintance, that she enjoyed something the world knows not of.

The gay company in which she once delighted, had no remaining charms; but now her greatest satisfac-tion, was in meeting with her Christian friends, for the worship of God. She soon united herself to the church, of which her parents were members, and to which she was an ornament while she remained on earth. Frequently we I heard her declare to her fellow youth, while exhorting them to flee from the wrath to come, that she never knew what real happiness was, until she found it in religion; and that one hour spent in the service of God, afforded her more enjoyment,

a friend in heaven, ready to receive her spirit, as soon as it left the body. Her looks, I think, I never shall orget; there was a heavenly smile upon her counte-nance. Her reply was, "Yes, I do, brother, although forget; there was a heavenly smile upon her countenance. Her reply was, "Yos, I do, brothor, although my bodily sufferings are great, my seasons are happy."

She languished until the third day of March, 1826. On the morning of her death, she called her friends around her, some of whom she tenderly embraced in her trembling arms. She was then distinctly heard to repeat the word, Amen, three times, and then gradually sunk into a state of insensibility, and at half past eight, in the evening, her soul took its flight, we trust, to the arms

of her Saviour.
On the following Sabbath, her funeral was attended, and a very solemn and impressive discourse, was de-livered, to a large and attentive audience, from Reve-

Thus lived, and thus died, our beloved sister. And although her friends, and the church, sensibly feel the afflicting hand of God, yet what is their loss, is the afflicting hand of God, you undoubtedly her infinite gain.

Epping, March 25, 1826.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

B. M. SMITH.

Lay yourself under a rigid restraint when you are preaching, that neither deadness, nor great freedom, may be able to make you either deviate from your point in hand, to get a supply from foreign subjects, or prompt you to say all you can on the one under present consideration. There are two sorts of preachers that I totally disapprove of—systematical and essay preachers. The first takes a text, only that he may repeat his creed. He begins with the fall of man, and rure through a belt of divinity, so that when you and runs through a body of divinity; so that when you have heard him once, you have, in effect, heard him

The second makes a discourse, or theme on some subject, and then puts a text at the top, as a kind of motto, which serves to introduce his harangue, and no upon the subject of generosity. It was maintained by more. Be not you like upto these always make any

gie with those of the just made perfect. Although communications of this kind, when relating to persons who have never sought the favor of God, until on a sick until the sections man was Adam; the thise were the derivation of the kind, when relating to persons who have never sought the favor of God, until on a sick until the sections man was Adam; the thise were the derivation of the kind, when relating to persons who have never sought the favor of God, until on a sick until the sections man was Adam; the thise were the derivation of the were the derivation of the subjects are those who sought the religion of Jesus Christ white in perfect health, and have found it sufficient to bear them up through many trials and difficulties, in this uncertain world, and to perfectly reconcile them to the will of God, though He being upon them that slow, yet mortal disease, the consumption, such communications are more interesting to me, and I believe, have a greater tendency to be useful to the unrenewed mind.

Such a person was our beloved ister, Sarah Fogg, she was daughter of Capt Jonathan and Mrs. Betsey Fogg, who have many years been known as worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, and sister to John Fogg, whose happy death was published in a former number of Zion's Herald. Although our sister, previous to her professing religion, was amable in her delented being a such a person was our beloved sister, Sarah Fogg, who have many years been known as worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, and sister to John Fogg, whose happy death was published in a former number of Zion's Herald. Although our sister, previous to her professing religion, was amable in her deportment toward all with whon she associated, and sustained a respectable moral character, yet the sought for her here the summer of the more of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, and sister to John Fogg, whose happy death was published in a former number of Zion's Herald. Although our previous the professing r

possible, thoroughly understand it, as it is of great ser-

Dr. C. on his return from England a few years ago,

the service of God, afforded her more enjoyment, than all the worldly amusements she was ever engaged in.

And indeed, while she remained in health, her life was peculiarly marked with usefulness. It was through her agency, that a stove was procured by the ladies of Epping, for the meeting house, and clothing for the circuit preacher. I mention these circumstances, hoping that thereby the reader may see and realize some of the happy effects, which religion has upon its votaing that thereby the reader may see and realize some of the happy effects, which religion has upon its votaries, while in this world, in perfect health, and even in the bloom of life. But I trust we shall see, that it not only made our sister far more amiable while in health, but stood by her through a lingering disease, and made her happy while reclining on the bed of death. In the spring of 1825, she was attacked with a disorder which terminated in a consumption. She was not, however, confined to her bed, till September following. Through her whole sickness, she was a pattern of resignation to the will of God. I saw her the first day of October.—
Her language was, "I have no desire to get well, and have not a doubt but I shall very soon reach the realms of glory."

On her height which met their eyes. The venerable white-headed Chief had fallen in the arms of his atsumption. have not a doubt but I shall very soon reach the realms of glory."

December 18th I saw her again. On her being asked the state of her mind, she eagerly observed, "I had a very bad turn last night. I thought I was dying; but I never was so happy in my life. If I had had strength of lungs, I should have praised the Lord, so as to have been heard in every part of the house."

I saw her about a week before her death. She was very feeble; and when I entered the room, she was in a violent fit of coughing. After she had recovered a little, I asked her if she felt a confidence that she had a friend in heaven, ready to receive her spirit, as soon out of season, reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine. Had I known that my very

mother, it is this—to watch the dawning disposition and capacity of a favorite child; to discover the earliest buds of thought; to feed with useful truths the inquisitiveness of a young and curious mind; to direct the eyes, yet unsulfied with the waters of contrition, to a bounteous benefactor; to lift the little hand, yet unsulained with vice, in prepare to their Fallon waters. MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

LETTER FROM MR. BRADBURN TO A YOUNG PREACHER.

My dear Brother,—I am well pleased with your letter, as it shows a good spirit, and a proper disposition for one in your situation. Your questions are of great importance; but you must look farther than mortals to get them answered to your satisfaction. However you need not doubt of receiving all the help that I can give you at any time.

To maintain variety, and to have always something substantial, it will be necessary to observe two things;—read much, and study closely: without this you have no ground to go upon.

To a bounteous benefactor; to lift the little hand, yet unstained with vice, in prayer to their Father who is in heaven. But so it is. The child, as soon as it is released from the bondage of the nurse, and needs no longer a careful eye to look after its steps, and guard it from external injury, is too often surrendered to instructers, some of whom are employed to polish the surface of the character, and regulate the motions of the limbs, others to furnish the memory, and accomplish the imagination, while religion gets admission as she wished, and while eating them, a large and beautiful red one attracted her notice."

"I twas not altogether accident," In have often heard my mother relate the circumstances; I was their oldest child; but a short time before I was born, my father and mother walked into a field where the motions of the limbs, others to furnish the memory, and accomplish the imagination, while religion gets admission as she wished, and while eating them, a large and beautiful red one attracted her notice."

"See what a delicious strawberry I have found, is there was an abundance of strawberries, and while my mother relate the direct child; but a short time before I was their oldest child; but a short time before I was their oldest child; but a short time before I was their oldest child; but a short time before I was their oldest child; but a short time before I was their oldest child; but a short time before I was t to a bo have no ground to go upon.

Lay yourself under a rigid restraint when you are lowed to glow with revenge, or reduced to absolute

FEMALE GENEROSITY.

more. Be not you like unto those; always make your some of the gentlemen that it was more inherent in the sermon out of your text, and all full of substantial matter; so you will find a rich variety, and be enabled on the subject, a lady related the following instance of

matter; so you will find a rich variety, and be enabled to bring forth abundance of provision to nourish the people of God, instead of feeding them with chaff.

To take a paragraph of a chapter, or sometimes a whole chapter, is highly proper: only be careful that it be a passage which you can explain, and that when explained, will be of some use to the people. Never the tendious, but always brief and clear. This method will greatly help you. If frequently make use of it and never find it fail to, please the congregation; and depend upon it, if the people be not pleased with the preacher, they will not profit under him.

It is said that "introductions are preachers' crosses." I do not let them be mine; for if no natural, easy introduction offers, I begin without one. But in general you can be at no loss, for a thousand time general you can be at no loss, for a thousand time general you can be at no loss, for a thousand time that the connexion with your subject. The conclusion of a discourse is of great consequence; it should always lead to the disposition of mind in which you wish to leave your hearers: it should be short and apathetic; and sunturally flows from the subject.

Frequently to insist on the parables I would not recommend; it requires a great deal of skill to manage any active the limit of the stranger, of his danger, and told him that, if he would consent, she could conduct him to a new your hearers: it should be short and apathetic; and sunturally flows from the subject.

Frequently to insist on the parables I would not recommend; it requires a great deal of skill to manage any active the following a work of the house, to the conducted him to a new young last, with great presence of the strength of the work of the large without any impression of mind in which you wish to leave your hearers: it should be short and apathetic; and such the decrease with the propose of the parables are asset than of the such and the propose of t bring forth abundance of provision to nourish the generosity in a female.

"In the latter part of the French revolution, a young

to move, or articulate a sound. He heard the dread-ful sound of the door as it fell: heuttered a feeble cry, and rushed up the steps. Fortunately the young lady had not left the spot: she raised the door, and entered dying, and preaching, will turn to poor account at last. Spend at least eight hours every day alone.
When you have read the books I recommended, write again to your truly affectionate

SAMUEL BRADBURN.

IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON.

The following anecdote of Dr. Chalmers will be read with interest by every minister of the gospel.—
It offers a commentary on a well known text—the most forcible and affecting that I have ever met with. It is related by an accomplished and pious lady, the wife of a clergyman of Peebles, near Edinburgh.—

Mag. Ref. Dutch Ch.

Dr. C. on his return from Eveloud.

couple below, passing over the vault, but they did not berceive it. When they left the church, she left the vault with repeated assurances of daily supplying him with victuals. She performed her promise, and in a few days conducted him from his place of con-cealment, and he was enabled to reach his home in safety."

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

hit indeed, which placed it on the spotwhere it is so plainly discernible."

"It was not altogether accident," he replied, "I knows; added the clergyman, as he finished his pare of the company of the c

snatching it from her and putting it in his own mouth.

A slight flush passed over her countenance, as she en-

serve.

"I shall willingly gratify you," he replied, "for I love to recall the incidents to my imagination. You have see Mrs. M.—; you admire her—I adore her; for she is the same fond, confiding, affectionate creature as when first I became acquainted with her, and it was to the happiness I receive from her society and friendship that I alluded. She is indeed a treasure; and an accident singular enough threw her into my lips, and while her blushing and an accident singular enough threw her into my lips. Thus did our acquaintance comply lips and an accident singular enough threw her into my lips. Thus did our acquaintance comply lips and lips and lips accident singular enough threw her into my lips and lips accident singular enough threw her into my lips and lips accident singular enough threw her into my lips and lips accident singular enough threw her into my lips and lips accident singular enough threw her into my lips and lips accident singular enough threw her lips accident singular enou for she is the same fond, confiding, affectionate creature as when first I became acquainted with her, and it was to the happiness I receive from her society and friendship that I alluded. She is indeed a treasure; and an accident singular enough throw her into my possession. I was seventeen years of age, possessed, as I supposed, of every thing that could make a person happy; health, wealth, friends were mine, and I lived a caressed and admired. Although in the almost daily habit of meeting with some of the first young ladies of the city, I had seen them come and go without any impression being made upon my heart, or a single wish excited to call them mine. I loved their company, I admired their beauty and grace, and was never more

"Then wath in."
"Edmend,' said be, as he again entered the store,
"Esend all the strawberries Tean find to you;" playfully placing his finger on his forebead.

"But before I had time to answer, he was called,
and hastily left the store. I was glad be did, for when

whom I live was unwell; she is poor; she wished cordial, and without the means of obtaining things, I could not bear to see her suffer, but obtainer leave to make the attempt of relieving her in this manner; and you will oblige me by letting

in this manner; and you will oblige me by letting return to my nunt's as soon as possible.

"I returned her the basket, and put a five dollar in her hand—she looked at me with surprise.

"I cannot take it,' said the lovely girl; 's would my aunt say? I must not forfoit her goods ion,' and she placed the money on the counter.

"You will keep the money, I replied, 'this aunt it is a present from a friend, and assure in shall be provided for.'

"She hesitated, but took the money with an ension of gratitude on her countenance, that madels pear more lovely than ever.

pear more lovely than ever.

"When she retired, I watched her sylph-lik

"When she retired, I watched her sysphilit beautiful form as it receded from my view, with motion entirely new, but which will never be inten. I had learned her place of residence, and a days after, under pretence of a morning's ride, I Miss Emerson, a young lady who was an infiniend of mine, into the carriage, and visited oot where the person who had so much inte

"It was a delightful retreat-em

and so numerous were the flowers and blossoms and the humble cottage, that the very air breathed of fumes, and the birds, unterrified by our approach, tered among the branches which almost obstructs path. The whole harbor of Boston, with all its ish its costler. its castles, its pelluced waters, and white sails for its castles, its pelluced waters, and white sails higher from the many vessels gliding on its bosom, we full view and presented a most magnificent and lightful prospect. We alighted, and were met a door, and welcomed by the young lady, with a challess and ease which denoted better days. Emerson was no less charmed with her than meaning the later than the later than the later than an analysis. bundressing himself, he heard an unusual noise in the Chieffain's room; the noise was succeeded by a heavy groan! He hastened into the apartment, which was in a few moments filled with the company, who all are also in the theorem of the moments filled with the company, who all are also in to the relief of the old man. It was a methancilog sight which met their eyes. The venerable which-headed Chief had fallen in the arms of his at tendant. It was relief that the state of the "Losdon of America," 'yet, although not project the decade of the project of the state of the "Losdon of America," 'yet, although not project of the state of the "Losdon of America," 'yet, although not project of the state of the "Losdon of America," 'yet, although not project of the "Losdon of America," 'yet, although not project of the state of the state of the "Losdon of America," 'yet, although not project of the state of the s

" She shall never want,' repli arrived at the gate of the little city of the " If the girl is what she appears, she shall im

house a home and a parent.'

"God will bless you,'rejoined the minister,'s
friending the amiable orphan.'

"The procession stopped—the coffin was des
in the sacred earth, and a prayer by the clery
finished the impressive solemnity. Maria lung

finished the impressive solemnity. Maria hur the grave in speechless grief, as she saw the heaped upon the remains of her only relative been spared her in the wide world; and when snatching it from her and putting it in his own mouth. A slight flush passed over her countenance, as she endeavored in vain to recover it.

"I will mark my child with that strawberry," said she, laughing as he spoke, and placing the tip of her white finger on the centre of her forehead,—the berry was fixed, but it was the most fortunate moment of my existence, for to that strawberry I ove all my happiness!"

A look which denoted a deep feeling of mutual satisfaction, of happiness which could not be mistaken, passed between Mr. M—— and his wife, and the deep lovely creature, whom of all others I most metalized to the straight of t A look which denoted a deep feeling of mutual satisfaction, of happiness which could not be maraken, passed between Mr. M— and his wife, and the deep blush which accompanied it, excited my curiosity to obtain an explanation of the hint thrown out. Accordingly, when, after dinner, we were seated in the counting room, I made known my wishes without reserve.

happiness and innocence, and in a short time seelf at my father's door. What was my surple rapture, at beholding him leaving the carriage lovely creature, whom of all others I most misses, hanging upon his arm, and clinging to make the counting room, I made known my wishes without reserve.

Never have I reflected on these singular com-without a feeling of gratitude to my Maker, who manner bestowed on me a treasure which has life one of continued sunshine and unalloss ness."

THE MEDIA

Nothing appears so low and mean, as lying imulation; and, it is observable, that only mals endeavor to supply by craft the defects of the land of the control of the land of t

When a woman is once taken with he ligion is commonly laid aside, or used more than devotion. When her governing this way, charity is disabled, and justice is one and sha is the target and sha is the start of the start of

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS

ol. IV.

SION'S HERALD.

CONDITIONS.

Pollars and Fifty Cents a year—One half pay-the first of January, the other the first of July.

received for less than half a year. scription received for issues the subscribers until a request evening his soft if

re allowed every eleventh copy.—All the Preachers in shortist convexion are anthorized to act as Agents, in thing subscribers and receiving payment.—In making nuncations, they are requested to be very particular in the acoust the actions and residences of subscribers, and the atom to be credited to each, in all reinitances.

Incations intended for publication, should be address-the Editor; and all letters on business should be address-

the Editor; and all letters on business should be ad- them, an ications, addressed either to the Publisher or the Sun of R

(except those of Agents,) must be post paid. GENERAL AGENTS. JAMES KETTE, St. Louis, Missouri. Les Rooms, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MISCELLANY.

FROM NOTE'S " HELICIOUS SCRNES." THE SPREADING GOSPEL Go ye therefore and teach all nation MATT. XXVIII. 19.

ly persons and all th d be the Lord who daily loadeth us with benthat in our time there are so many obedient to ommand, and that our eyes are opened to see the ed scene—now that many are running to and fro of he good news of salvation, and that knowledge is light of salvation.

the good news of salvation, and that knowledge is using.

Is the Lord Jesus who gave this command; who is out this scene before your eyes: a scene being daily more glorious. Well do I remember he first glimuse of the scene, just beginning to ead out, met my own early childhood, when my first told me that a ship had gone half around borld to publish the glad tidings of the gospel to iserable natives of the islands of the Southern a, and that in Britain, thousands had brought fortheir alms and offered up their prayers, that miserable islanders might be turned from their repent of all their evil deeds; no more multer admonition of the Lord. Ever since that day, near thirty years ago, there has been a more reand general obedience to our Lord's command, he number of those who run to and fro has been ly increased. At home, a widening and brighting for the country increase of Christian clarity. See in your own lilions of the country increase of Christian clarity.

increase of Christian charity. See in your own aborbood, see within your own door, its lovely ments; and notice its increasing power. See our as well as the rich, the little children with parents and grand parents, sending abroad their larger alms, and sending up their prayheaven that the gospel may be published arong stions. See the active societies receiving and ling abroad the charity of Christians—the store-filled with Bibles and trants and multiple storeabroad the charity of Christians—the store-ided with Bibles and tracts, and multitudes idols, sorro

iting laden with the precious gospel, and having minds filled with the precious gospel, and having minds filled with the heavenly purpose of bearing all the families of the world.

It is applied the scene abroad! Look toward the north! It is, far beyond the hills, on the ice-bound coast northern seas, are the Moravians, the meek ithful servants of the Lord, preaching to the squimaux and Greenlanders, salvation by Jesus; shedding the light of the gospel upon their mishuts, and cheering their winter with the hope yen.

it to the South. Behold the islands of the south-ean. Near thirty years ago the ship Duff car-nations are e missionaries of Jesus Christ to those sin-pol-islands. That ship was bounded to the people stands. The ship was bounded to the south. The read its wings that it might fly with the Ever-Gospel. How richly laden with that heavenly et! What an angel of mercy flying with glad Month after month the ship is borne upon , until at last the cry of land is heard and the of Jesus look upon the dwelling place of ers, and there are brought to their desired and make their home among a people of strange e and abominable sins—a people who murir children, and piled together, in honor of

heir children, and piled together, in honor of ings, whole heaps of the eyes of men! Oh, it ie a people to desire and love the pure and the messengers of Christ quit the ship and es tion there; and for years, advancing treating, suffering and dying, cast down, but troyed, they cease not to proclaim their despis-rejected message.

how altered now! Now that the blood-stained the seventh of the sev hed from her children's blood, and ner hard fened—now that the idol gods are burned in and the God of hosts is worshipped in every now that Christian churches gather in a consultant churches gather in a consultant churches and pious people—now that the Holy Supper hearts on the death of Jesus of Nazareth, and Islam, on the church of his glorious ry seventh sun reminds them of his glorious ction—now that Sabbaths overspread those holy islands with the worship, and the peace, glory of lieaven—now that the symphony of ayer and praise ascends up to God, and now Not, certain comes down to commune with his beloved peo-past the great an arcisan, and archives an artisan, and at last, many run to and fro to spread the knowledge Not to the le ring word. Surely this solitary place is glad; were fisherm employed no vern with joy and singing; for they see the the Lord, and the excellency of our God.

Not to the le were fisherm employed no Not to the air mans were by

westward! Youder, in the depths of that wilfrom which we have redeemed our cultivated
the border, far beyond the mountains and the
be poor Indians are now roaming with their the poor indians are now roaming with their pect not mer of all things, their tomahawk. But look! in that wilderof all things, man character are cultivated fields, and the church of Jesti is stretching forth the curtains of her habiblication. Bliot, and Brainord, and Harmony, and and Union, are the seats of Christian instructions the forest, bringing their little children to be the leasons of the kingdom of heaven; bringing their little children to be them: Nay, there may the hunters and warbanced Christian changing their wild and savage habits; men of distinguished. braced Christonen changing their wild and savage habits; men of distinguishing their wild and savage habits; men of distinguishing the schools for heaven, rejoicing in Sabulta the house of God, and living and dying in the fleaven. Here also the solitary place is the deaven. Here also the solitary place is the deaven. There also the solitary place is without friend the deaven without friends.

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sue Chris Father, and rejo day to da rant and ly habita slaves to Passing southward the filthy

Hottentota Carry n millions of

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shares, and shall not I they learn And earline Shine

Christian

the expiration

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3000, and so than two ye well as thro occupied in own family;